

SALE
superior quality in small
for private families.
12 Window Glass of the
ory.
nd Teakettles,
avella Wines.
RT T. HOOE & Co.
2aw4w.
TICE.

of the stockholders of the
theatre, having agreed to
rent of \$108 per an-
e ground on which the
ive this public notice to
out of Alexandria, that
notes to the subscribers
9 months, from the first
their proportions, by
ch next, a deed will be
erty to those who shall
urchase by that day—
reeing to the above sti-
e entitled to the one and
eat proceeds of the sale
at public auction by the
ees of said theatre; on
5.

Guy Atkinson,
nt for the Stockholders.
2aw1stM
e theatre to rent.
ck Mills, &c.

ould lease or rent, that
y, called "HUNTER'S"
a Manufacturing Mill,
of Messrs. Coeh and
ag two water wheels,
nes, and all necessary
st Mill, Saw Mill, and
lers, coopers, & black-
are the wells and re-
sisting mill, formerly
which, and others in
elient for water works
s property is on the
pahnock, within two
g and one of Falmouth,
s of water, and is well
ase of wheat, now the
and of the last crop a
come to market.

MANUFACTURING
r wheels, two pair of
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ched to fit, and a canal
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or, and at the expense
undred dollars may be
the forge mills—Or,
the above Property,
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ay injurious to this,
ears if necessary, for
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fourth.

bert Dunbar.
2aw6w
erty for Sale.

the circuit court for
bia, held at Alexan-
of Benjamin Shreve,
rs offer for sale,
erty at the corner of
treets, part of which
annett. The lot ex-
70 feet on Fairfax,
change of 50 dollars

ous, either of secur-
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is a most inviting
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ans apply to either
jamin Shreve.
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Reward.

subscriber living in
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he he will change
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ame—Ten dollars
runtty & bro't home,
and brought home,
red in any jail so

Wyatt, sen.
1aw4w
OWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

[No. 1839.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
All kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Birth Night Ball.
A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER for the Birth
Night Ball, to be held on the evening
of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar,
where such as are disposed are requested to
call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Fitzhugh,
G. Deneale,
C. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d
MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BLUE—Boston inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-
rate terms.

Wanted to Purchase,
A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Inquire of the Printer.
Number 10. d

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story, BRICK
DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke
house, catch house and stable and other ne-
cessary buildings all of brick, situated on Roy-
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and
near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.

February 9. d
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool Refined Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d
Butter for Sale.
BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the
very best order for shipping—which he will
sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d
Wanted to Purchase,
A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearby so.
Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 duo Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d
FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Vetch & Co.—
Apply to
James Patton.

October 20. d
Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
3 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. } rior quality
3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Soci-
ety of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that
their Anniversary Meeting will be held at Mr.
Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 23d instant,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where punctual
attendance is requested. The Society will
move in procession at 12 o'clock, accompani-
ed by the Teacher and Scholars of the Wash-
ington Free School, to the Episcopal Church,
where an Oration will be delivered by Fran-
cis Lightfoot Lee, Esq.
By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, Secy.

February 13. d
Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, intending to
retire from business in this place, the
partnership of Douglass & Mandeville is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph
H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust
and settle all the accounts of the partnership.
It is earnestly requested that all persons in-
debted to them will settle the same with him
immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be
given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. d
Joseph H. Mandeville
Intends to carry on the FLOUR and GRO-
CERY BUSINESS in the same manner & on
the same terms as heretofore done by D. and
M. and solicits a continuance of favors from
his friends.

January 3. d
JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various quantities
Moore's Leaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhd. do.
Havana HONEY
Imperial,
Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson & } Of a good quality
Hyson Skin
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks
or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-
tles, Leading Lines and Red Cords, Black Pepper, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—ALSO—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for fa-
mily use.

January 3. d
SEINE TWINE.
2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
—ALSO—
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19. d
13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,
23 bls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d
50 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

February 18. d

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

16th February, 1867.
ORDERED,
THAT the following persons be appointed
commissioners, for superintending the elec-
tions, to be held in the different wards of the
town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for
the choice of members of the Common Coun-
cil for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncester, }
William Harper, } for the first ward.
John Hunter,
Joseph Riddle,
Dennis Ramsay, } for the second ward.
John Young,
Joseph Smith,
Adam Lynn, } for the third ward.
William Reilly,
Mathew Robinson,
Thomas Janney, } for the fourth ward.
John Johnston.

The election for the first ward, to be held
at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—
for the second ward, at the court-house—for
the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on
King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr.
Lawrence Hoof's brick house, on Duke-
street.

Test. JAMES M. MREA, c. c. 16dMa
February 13.

Adam Lynn,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tor-
toise Shell Combs, of the la-
test fashions.

February 17. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
—ALSO—
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d
FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tente, next door below Mr. Alexander
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

—ALSO—
Red, Green, & Black Morocco
Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in
Prince-street.

July 8. d

Suwarrow Boots.
JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After man-
y years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.
Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the
Vendue-Store,
A handsome London made For-
te Piano.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 19. d

For Freight to Europe,
THE STANCH
EAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 120 tons]
Completely equipped and new re-
ady a Hartshorne's wharf. Apply
To captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or
JOHN G. LAED.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)
40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hhd. Molasses
160 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.

Feb. 20. d

LANDING,
From the brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Lawson & Fowle,
12 hhd. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.

February 20. d

Spanish Hides.
1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Potant
For sale by
M. MILLER.

February 20. d

Plaster of Paris, &c.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
Has just received and offers for sale,
50 tons Plaster
50 barrels New-England Rum
30 do. Whiskey
60 barrels excellent Herrings
15 hhd. brown Sugar.
—ALSO—
A small light Waggon to be sold
cheap.

February 20. d

JUST ARRIVED,

From Rhode-Island, and for sale, on board
the Brig Economy, Elisha P. Smith, mas-
ter, laying at Harper's wharf,
5 hhd. Antigua Rum
6 chests Imperial Tea
30 do. Young Hyson
1 bale Beerboon Gurnahs
17 pieces Tieklenburg
1 box ladies' Bonnets
1 small trunk Thread Laces
25 barrels prime Beef
50 do. sweet Cider
300 bushels Potatoes
1000 lbs. Cheese
134 Handspikes
6 barrels Shellbarks
20 barrels Apples.

Enquire of the Master on board.

February 20. 3t

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a yet-
low Negro Girl, about 16 years of age,
a very round face with tickles or small spots.
She is very remarkable, having on one of her
ears a lump about the size of a small pea, oc-
casioned by being bored for beads when young.
Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get
her again, shall receive the above reward and
reasonable charges if brought home to
Aquila Johns.

Broad-Creek, Prince-George's

County, 14th Feb.—(20) d10t

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also sever-
al in the city of Washington. For terms ap-
ply to
Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts
Newton & Co.—Also, the vacant STORE
adjoining. They are large and convenient, and
will be rented low. Apply to
J. H. HOOE,

July 25. d

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

(Private Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, 24 mo. 11th.

FRIEND RELF,

The squandering of public time shall be my theme.

The *Cacotheca loquendi* occasions a vast consumption of time. The repetition of arguments that have been repeated an hundred times in a debate preventeth not their being again repeated. The Habeas Corpus bill from the Senate was a plain violation of the Constitution. There was neither "actual rebellion nor invasion;" one of which the constitution requires, and that "the public safety" should require the suspension. It also was an ex-post facto bill, inasmuch as it contained a provision for the violation of the Habeas Corpus by Wilkinson. What sudden carelessness or madness induced the Senate to pass this bill astonisheth me. The arguments against it were few and incontrovertible and as plain as the nose in thy face. Yet the House spent nearly the whole day in debating on it. After Randolph and Elliot, and one or two more, had said all that was necessary, every one in the house must have a finger in the pie—a member addressed the speaker thus:

Mr. Speaker—I rise in opposition to this bill—I am opposed to this bill—I am opposed to the principles of the bill—The bill, sir, contains principles which I dislike—I cannot approve them—I am opposed to them—Sir, this is an ex-post facto bill—The constitution forbids the passing of such—The constitution says no such act shall be passed—such are the express provisions of the constitution—This bill is in opposition to that constitution, and that constitution is in opposition to this bill—They are opposed to each other—This is a violation of it—The constitution will be violated if you pass it—If you pass it, sir, the constitution will be violated, and there will be a direct infraction of the constitution. I shall therefore oppose it—I shall oppose it, Mr. Speaker, on the grounds of the constitution, on constitutional grounds, sir; on account of its unconstitutionality, &c. for half an hour.

And after him perhaps ariseth another, and taketh the same side of the question and perhaps in the same manner. But a speech is made of it, and it is printed; and their constituents see it, which was all the object wished. Thus without one qualification for a speaker a speech is made by repeating the repeated repetitions of former speakers. It is an easy thing to do. Why, I could speak a speech in rhyme, or speak an ode, *ducentes versus stans pede in uno*, in this manner—videlicet t

I love my love, because no love
So loving is as he;
I love my love, because my love
So loving is to me.

But if my love another love
Did love as much as me,
Then I my love no more should love,
Nor longer loving be.

Yas, if my love forget his love,
And have no love for me,
Then would the love of my dear love,
No longer lovely be.

Thus if my love forsake his love,
And love a lovelier she;
Then for my love I'll quit my love,
And love some lovelier he.

Neither time, talents, nor education are requisite, to wire-drawn poetry or speeches in this manner, and of this description are three fourths of the speeches in congress. I would much rather hear Lyon, with his rude uncouth language; his "them things is" and "that there man there," than one of these word drawlers, because he speaks to the point and sits down. If the house among their rules should adopt one, a fine of 50 cents on the repetition of every argument beyond the third time, [and three times is scarcely enough to make them remember:] such fines would nearly pay the expenses of the members: it would certainly support the poor of the district.

It ought to be a rule of the house, that no man should speak who has not something new to offer. If it be an old argument, let him give it a new dress. Sometimes a mere good turn, or piece of wit, is allowable; especially to wake the house after a dull harangue. Tho' the members are not sent there to show their wit [and few, thou knowest could do so, if so sent] yet sometimes it may be useful, and always agreeable. Many may be whipt into their duty who could not be soaxed. Many might be whipt into silence.

Sloan is not half so troublesome since the dressing friend Dana gave him last session. Yet of all the time wasted in different ways in the house, that wasted in the exhibition of wit, scarcely perceived, cannot seriously affect the public.

Friend Relf, I have volumes of argument before me to prove to thee that congress wastes at least two thirds of each session; and in corroboration of this, I have the displeasure to inform thee, that the house of representatives were almost the whole of the second, third and fourth days of this week in re—

re—re—re—re—re—repeating the often repeated arguments pro and con, on the slave bill; and at last, at half past three this evening, agreed to a bill from the senate for that purpose, with amendments. Thus has more than one third of the time of the house been employed in masterly idleness on one bill, by men who vociferate the praises of economy.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

From the French Moniteur, of December 5th, 1806.

Report of the minister of exterior relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIR,

Three ages of civilization have given to Europe a law of nations, which, according to the expression of an illustrious writer, human nature cannot sufficiently appreciate.

This law is founded upon the principle that nations ought to do in peace the most good and in war the least possible evil.

According to this maxim, war is not a relation between man and man, but a relation between state and state, in which the individuals are only accidentally enemies, not as men, nor even as members or subjects of the state, but only as its defenders. The law of nations permits not that the rights of conquest, which are derived from it, should be extended to peaceable and unarmed citizens, to habitations and private property, to merchandizes, to the store houses which contain them, to the carriages which transport them, to unarmed vessels which convey them on rivers and on the ocean; in a word to the person and property of individuals. This law, the offspring of civilization, has also favored its progress. 'Tis to it that Europe is indebted for the maintenance and increase of her prosperity, even in the midst of the frequent wars which have divided her.

England alone has preserved or returned to the usages of barbarous ages. It is by her refusal to renounce her maritime course, that this unjust and cruel practice has been maintained, notwithstanding France, who, in time of peace, and prompted only by ideas of justice and humanity, had proposed to abolish it. France has done every thing at least to mitigate the evils which she had not power to prevent—England on the contrary has done every thing to aggravate them.

Not contented with attacking the merchant vessels and with treating as prisoners of war the crews of these unarmed vessels, she has treated as enemies who soever belonged to the enemy's state; and she has also taken as prisoners of war, commercial factors and merchants, who were sailing in furtherance of their commercial business.

But it was not sufficient for her purposes thus to invade private property, and to despoil and oppress innocent and peaceable individuals. Having been, for a long time, behind the nations of the continent who preceded her in the progress of civilization, and having received from them all its benefits, she has conceived the foolish project of alone enjoying them. She has formed the wish that there should be on the face of the earth no other industry than her own; no other commerce than that carried on by herself. She has felt that, in order to succeed, it will not be sufficient merely to interrupt, but that she must totally destroy the communications subsisting between nations. It is in this view, that under the color of the right of blockade, she has invented and put into practice the most monstrous theory.

According to common sense, and the usages of all civilized nations, the right of blockade is only applicable to fortified places.

England has undertaken to extend it to seats of commerce not fortified, to harbors and the mouths of rivers. A place is blockaded only when it is so invested that we cannot attempt to approach it without exposing ourselves to imminent danger. England has declared places blockaded before which she has not a single ship of war.

She has done more—she has dared to declare in a state of blockade places which all her united forces were incapable of blockading; immense coasts and the whole of a vast empire.

Deducing afterwards from a chimerical right, and a supposititious fact, the conclusion that she might justly make her prey, and in fact making them so, of all that went to places thus interdicted by a simple declaration of the British admiralty, and of all that came out of them, she has terrified the neutral shippers, and driven them from the ports to which they were invited by their interest, and which the laws of nations authorized their frequenting.

It is thus that she has turned to her profit, and to the detriment of Europe, but especially of France, the boldness with which she sports with every right, and insults even reason itself.

Against a power which disregards to such a degree all ideas of justice and humanity, what can be done but to forget them for an instant yourself, in order to constrain her to violate them no more? The right of mutual defence allows opposing an enemy with the arms it uses, and to make, if I may so say, its own fury and folly re-act on itself. When the principles of civilization are attacked by unexampled enterprises, and when all Europe is menaced, to preserve and avenge it is not only a right, but a duty imposed on the power which alone has the means.

Since England has dared to declare all France in a state of blockade, let France declare in her turn all the British isles blockaded. Since England considers as an enemy every Frenchman, let every Englishman or subject of England found in countries occupied by the French armies, be made prisoners of war.

Since England seizes the property of private and peaceable merchants, let all the property of every Englishman or subject of England, of whatever nature, be confiscated.

Since England would interrupt all navigation and all maritime commerce, let any vessels sailing from the islands, or from the British colonies not be received either in the ports of France, or in those of the countries occupied by the French army, and let every vessel, which shall attempt to go from these ports into England, be seized and confiscated.

Your majesty, I am conscious, will not adopt such measures without regret; and it is with regret that I myself propose them. But the situation of Europe renders them necessary; and besides as soon as England shall acknowledge the laws of nations, which are universally observed by all civilized nations as soon as she shall acknowledge that the rights of war are one and the same on the ocean and the land, that these rights and those of conquest can extend neither to private property, nor to unarmed and peaceable individuals, and that the right of blockade should be restrained to fortified places actually invested, your majesty will revoke these measures, rigorous but not unjust; for justice between nations is no more than exact reciprocity.

Signed,

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Berlin, 20th Nov.

[Here follows the Imperial Decree published in our last.]

Messrs. Regnault and Lacuee, orators of the council of state, presented the project of a senatus consultum—viz. that 80,000 conscripts should be raised in the year 1807.

M. Regnault assigned at length the reasons for this measure, and after the appointment of a special committee, the senate adopted it, together with an address to the emperor.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The following state paper, which we translate from a Paris print, (Journal de L'Empire) of the 5th of December, will be read with a deep interest by every man who reflects on the principles that dictate, or the consequences that may follow, this extension of belligerent power over the persons and property of the citizens of states strictly neutral; who, that adverts to our unprotected commerce, and the defenceless state of our nation, but must be deeply alarmed, since the same principle that authorizes the confiscation of British merchandize at Hamburg, would sanction its seizure at Philadelphia, New York or Boston, "no matter to whom the property may belong."

NOTE,

Addressed by his excellency the Minister of France, to the Senate of Hamburg, on the 21th of Nov. 1806.

"The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of the French and king of Italy, near the states of Lower Saxony, has received the order of his sovereign, to make known to the senate of the city of Hamburg, that

"England, not admitting the law of nations, as practised by every civilized people; making prisoners of war of individuals, who do not belong to the military; taking and confiscating private property; blockading places which lawfully cannot be blockaded, as well as commercial towns not fortified, bays, and the mouths of rivers; declaring in a state of blockade

places that are not so, and that nature itself has rendered it impossible to blockade.

"France has been placed under the necessity of taking against the British islands, the subjects of England, their property of every kind, that may be found in the territories, cities and harbors, which are, or shall be, occupied by the French armies; against the vessels that may come from the British islands or colonies, and that may enter these harbors, as well as against those that may attempt to leave the said harbors to repair to those of Great Britain, the same measures, which England has sanctioned by her maritime code.

"That, in consequence thereof, his majesty the emperor and king, has declared the British islands in a state of blockade; and with regard to English subjects, their property, and the vessels that may come from the British islands or possessions, or that may attempt to repair thither, has ordained measures to be taken, that are justified by the right of a natural defence.

"His majesty the emperor and king not having been induced to this step by the interest of France only, but having also the intention, and considering it his duty, to preserve the continent from the misfortune, with which it is menaced, as the violence practised by England are evidently designed to destroy the intercourse of nations, and to establish her industry and her commerce on the ruins of the industry and commerce of the continent; whence it results that every person, who trades on the continent in English merchandize, seconds the views of England, and ought to be considered as her accomplice.

"A great portion of the inhabitants of the city of Hamburg, being in this predicament, and notoriously attached to England, his majesty the emperor and king, with regret sees himself compelled to cause possession to be taken of this city, and to ordain the execution of measures required by the principles above recited; measures that the undersigned is directed to notify in the following manner.

"Art. 1. All English merchandize that may be found in the city, in the harbor or on the territory of Hamburg, no matter to whom they belong (a) importa qui elles appartiennent shall be confiscated.

"2. All the English or English subjects that may be found in the city, the harbor, or on the said territory shall be prisoners of war.

"3. All moveable or fixed property, belonging to the English or English subjects in the city of Hamburg or harbor or territory shall be confiscated.

"4. No vessel coming from England or that may have touched there, can enter the said port or approach the said city.

"5. Any vessel that, by means of a false declaration, shall attempt to leave the said harbor or city to repair to England shall be confiscated.

"6. No English courier nor mail of English letters shall be received in the city, harbor or territory of Hamburg nor even permitted to pass.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the senate, the assurances of his consideration.

BOURRIENNE"

[A similar note has been sent to the Senate of the cities of Bremen and Lubeck.]

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed the bill authorizing the president of the U. S. to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding 30,000 men; also an act further supplementary to the act entitled an act concerning the district of Columbia; and that they had agreed to all the amendments proposed by the house to the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves except the 9th amendment.

The house proceeded to consider the following resolution, offered by Mr. Broom:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to make further provision, by law, for securing the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody, under, or by color of, the authority of the U. S."

Mr. Broom moved a reference of this resolution to a committee of the whole house.

On this motion a debate occupied the residue of the day.

Wednesday, Feb.

The house considered the senate, stating their ninth amendment to the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the territory thereof; and the committee of conference on Mr. Broom's resolution of the writ of habeas corpus. The debate was resumed till near 5 o'clock.

The original motion to a committee of the whole was varied, and a motion for a select committee on the house adjourned the question.

Thursday, Feb.

Mr. J. Clay offered a motion to the standing committee on the order in which to be done; which was ordered.

Mr. Morrow of Ohio moved on the public land bill confirming the bill confirming the district of Vinctian without amendment committee of the whole.

Mr. Holmes, from claims, made a favorable report of Daniel Colver to a committee.

Mr. J. Clay, to whom from the senate in relation to the mint with one amendment committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. determined for the session to meet at 10 o'clock.

The house resumed of the resolution offered.

The debate was opened by Mr. Quincy who advocated the resolution, and concluded it by inserting after following words "and fining the power of the U. S. in issuing plus."

This amendment debate—Ayes 76.

Mr. Quincy supported Jackson, Bidwell and reference of the resolution.

Mr. Gregg moved.

This motion was carried by yeas and nays, 69 yeas 58.

Senate of the

Dr. Logan observed time viewed with a predations committee.

United States by the rope, by which suffered a loss of character was degraded.

lamentable situation from the bounty, even by government.

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From the Philadelphia Gazette.

(Private Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, 2d mo. 11th.

FRIEND RELF.

The squandering of public time shall be my theme.

The *Cucoethes loquax* occasions a vast consumption of time. The repetition of arguments that have been repeated an hundred times in a debate preventeth not their being again repeated. The Habeas Corpus bill from the Senate was a plain violation of the Constitution. There was neither "actual rebellion nor invasion," one of which the constitution requires, and that "the public safety" should require the suspension. It also was an ex-post facto bill, inasmuch as it contained a provision for the violation of the Habeas Corpus by Wilkinson. What sudden carelessness or madness induced the Senate to pass this bill astounds me. The arguments against it were few and incontrovertible and as plain as the nose in thy face. Yet the House spent nearly the whole day in debating on it. After Randolph and Elliot, and one or two more, had said all that was necessary, every one in the house must have a finger in the pie—a member addressed the speaker thus:

Mr. Speaker—I rise in opposition to this bill—I am opposed to this bill—I am opposed to the principles of the bill—The bill, sir, contains principles which I dislike—I cannot approve them—I am opposed to them—Sir, this is an ex-post facto bill—The constitution forbids the passing of such—The constitution says no such act shall be passed—such are the express provisions of the constitution—This bill is in opposition to that constitution, and that constitution is in opposition to this bill—They are opposed to each other—This is a violation of it—The constitution will be violated if you pass it—If you pass it, sir, the constitution will be violated, and there will be a direct infraction of the constitution. I shall therefore oppose it—I shall oppose it, Mr. Speaker, on the grounds of the constitution, on constitutional grounds, sir; on account of its unconstitutionality, &c. for half an hour.

And after him perhaps ariseth another, and taketh the same side of the question and perhaps in the same manner. But a speech is made of it, and it is printed; and their constituents see it, which was all the object wished. Thus without one qualification for a speaker, a speech is made by repeating the repeated repetitions of former speakers. It is an easy thing to do. Why, I could speak a speech in rhyme, or speak an ode, *ducentes versus stans pede in uno*, in this manner—videlicet t.

I love my love, because no love
So loving is as he;
I love my love, because my love
So loving is to me.
But if my love another love
Did love as much as me,
Then I my love no more should love,
Nor longer loving be.
Yas, if my love forget his love,
And have no love for me,
Then would the love of my dear love,
No longer loving be.
Thus if my love forsake his love,
And love a lovelier she;
Then for my love I'll quit my love,
And love some lovelier he.

Neither time, talents, nor education are requisite, to wire-drawn poetry or speeches in this manner, and of this description are three fourths of the speeches in congress. I would much rather hear Lyon, with his rude uncouth language; his "them things is" and "that there man there," than one of these word drawers, because he speaks to the point and sits down. If the house among their rules should adopt one, a fine of 50 cents on the repetition of every argument beyond the third time, [and three times is scarcely enough to make them remember:] such fines would nearly pay the expenses of the members: it would certainly support the poor of the district.

It ought to be a rule of the house, that no man should speak who has not something new to offer. If it be an old argument, let him give it a new dress. Sometimes a mere good turn, or piece of wit, is allowable; especially to wake the house after a dull harangue. Tho' the members are not sent there to show their wit [and few, thou knowest could do so, if so sent] yet sometimes it may be useful, and always agreeable. Many may be whipt into their duty who could not be coaxed. Many might be whipt into silence.

Sloan is not half so troublesome since the dressing friend Dana gave him last session. Yet of all the time wasted in different ways in the house, that wasted in the exhibition of wit, scarcely perceived, cannot seriously affect the public.

Friend Relf, I have volumes of argument before me to prove to thee that congress wastes at least two thirds of each session; and in corroboration of this, I have the displeasure to inform thee, that the house of representatives were almost the whole of the second, third and fourth days of this week in re—re—

re—re—re—re—re—repeating the often repeated arguments pro and con, on the slave bill; and at last, at half past three this evening, agreed to a bill from the senate for that purpose, with amendments. Thus has more than one third of the time of the house been employed in masterly idleness on one bill, by men who vociferate the praises of economy.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

From the French Moniteur, of December 5th, 1806.

Report of the minister of exterior relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE,

Three ages of civilization have given to Europe a law of nations, which, according to the expression of an illustrious writer, human nature cannot sufficiently appreciate.

This law is founded upon the principle that nations ought to do in peace the most good and in war the least possible evil.

According to this maxim, war is not a relation between man and man, but a relation between state and state, in which the individuals are only accidentally enemies, not as men, not even as members or subjects of the state, but only as its defenders. The law of nations permits not that the rights of conquest, which are derived from it, should be extended to peaceable and unarmed citizens, to habitations and private property, to merchandizes, to the store houses which contain them, to the carriages which transport them, to unarmed vessels which convey them on rivers and on the ocean; in a word to the person and property of individuals. This law, the offspring of civilization, has also favored its progress. 'Tis to it that Europe is indebted for the maintenance and increase of her prosperity, even in the midst of the frequent wars which have divided her.

England alone has preserved or returned to the usages of barbarous ages. It is by her refusal to renounce her maritime course, that this unjust and cruel practice has been maintained, notwithstanding France, who, in time of peace, and prompted only by ideas of justice and humanity, had proposed to abolish it. France has done every thing at least to mitigate the evils which she had not power to prevent—England on the contrary has done every thing to aggravate them.

Not contented with attacking the merchant vessels and with treating as prisoners of war the crews of these unarmed vessels, she has reputed as enemies who soever belonged to the enemy's state; and she has also taken as prisoners of war, commercial factors and merchants, who were sailing in furtherance of their commercial business.

But it was not sufficient for her purposes thus to invade private property, and to despoil and oppress innocent and peaceable individuals. Having been, for a long time, behind the nations of the continent who preceded her in the progress of civilization, and having received from them all its benefits, she has conceived the foolish project of alone enjoying them. She has formed the wish that there should be on the face of the earth no other industry than her own; no other commerce than that carried on by herself. She has felt that, in order to succeed, it will not be sufficient merely to interrupt, but that she must totally destroy the communications subsisting between nations. It is in this view, that under the color of the right of blockade, she has invented and put into practice the most monstrous theory.

According to common sense, and the usages of all civilized nations, the right of blockade is only applicable to fortified places.

England has undertaken to extend it to seats of commerce not fortified, to harbors and the mouths of rivers. A place is blockaded only when it is so invested that we cannot attempt to approach it without exposing ourselves to imminent danger. England has declared places blockaded before which she has not a single ship of war.

She has done more—she has dared to declare in a state of blockade places which all her united forces were incapable of blockading; immense coasts and the whole of a vast empire.

Deducing afterwards from a chimerical right, and a supposititious fact, the conclusion that she might justly make her prey, and in fact making them so, of all that went to places thus interdicted by a simple declaration of the British admiralty, and of all that came out of them, she has terrified the neutral shippers, and driven them from the ports to which they were invited by their interest, and which the laws of nations authorized their frequenting.

It is thus that she has turned to her profit, and to the detriment of Europe, but especially of France, the baldness with which she sports with every right, and insults even reason itself.

Against a power which disregards to such a degree all ideas of justice and humanity, what can be done but to forget them for an instant yourself, in order to constrain her to violate them no more? The right of mutual defence allows opposing an enemy with the arms it uses, and to make, if I may so say, its own fury and fully re-act on itself. When the principles of civilization are attacked by unexampled enterprises, and when all Europe is menaced, to preserve and avenge it is not only a right, but a duty imposed on the power which alone has the means.

Since England has dared to declare all France in a state of blockade, let France declare in her turn all the British isles blockaded.—Since England considers as an enemy every Frenchman, let every Englishman or subject of England found in countries occupied by the French armies, be made prisoners of war.

Since England seizes the property of private and peaceable merchants, let all the property of every Englishman or subject of England, of whatever nature, be confiscated.

Since England would interrupt all navigation and all maritime commerce, let any vessels sailing from the isles, or from the British colonies not be received either in the ports of France, or in those of the countries occupied by the French army, and let every vessel, which shall attempt to go from these ports into England, be seized and confiscated.

Your majesty, I am conscious, will not adopt such measures without regret; and it is with regret that I myself propose them. But the situation of Europe renders them necessary; and besides as soon as England shall acknowledge the laws of nations, which are universally observed by all civilized nations as soon as she shall acknowledge that the rights of war are one and the same on the ocean and the land, that these rights and those of conquest can extend neither to private property, nor to unarmed and peaceable individuals, and that the right of blockade should be restricted to fortified places actually invested, your majesty will revoke these measures, rigorous but not unjust; for justice between nations is no more than exact reciprocity.

Signed,

CH. MAU, TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Berlin, 20th Nov.

[Here follows the Imperial Decree published in our last.]

Messrs. Regnault and Lacue, orators of the council of state, presented the project of a senatus consultum—viz. that 80,000 conscripts should be raised in the year 1807.

M. Regnault assigned at length the reasons for this measure, and after the appointment of a special committee, the senate adopted it, together with an address to the emperor.

From the Philadelphia Register.

The following state paper, which we translate from a Paris print, (Journal de L'Empire) of the 5th of December, will be read with a deep interest by every man who reflects on the principles that dictate, or the consequences that may follow, this extension of belligerent power over the persons and property of the citizens of states strictly neutral; who, that adverts to our unprotected commerce, and the defenceless state of our nation, but must be deeply alarmed, since the same principle that authorizes the confiscation of British merchandize at Hamburg, would sanction its seizure at Philadelphia, New York or Boston, "no matter to whom the property may belong."

NOTE,

Addressed by his excellency the Minister of France, to the Senate of Hamburg, on the 21th of Nov. 1806.

"The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of the French and king of Italy, near the states of Lower Saxony, has received the order of his sovereign, to make known to the senate of the city of Hamburg, that

"England, not admitting the law of nations, as practised by every civilized people; making prisoners of war of individuals, who do not belong to the military; taking and confiscating private property; blockading places which lawfully cannot be blockaded, as well as commercial towns not fortified, bays, and the mouths of rivers; declaring in a state of blockade,

places that are not so, and that nature itself has rendered it impossible to block.

"France has been placed under the necessity of taking against the British isles, the subjects of England, their property of every kind, that may be found in the territories, cities and harbors, which are, or shall be, occupied by the French armies; against the vessels that may come from the British isles or colonies, and that may enter these harbors, as well as against those that may attempt to leave the said harbors to repair to those of Great Britain, the same measures, which England has sanctioned by her maritime code.

"That, in consequence thereof, his majesty the emperor and king, has declared the British isles in a state of blockade; and with regard to English subjects, their property, and the vessels that may come from the British isles or possessions, or that may attempt to repair thither, has ordained measures to be taken, that are justified by the right of a natural defence.

"His majesty the emperor and king not having been induced to this step by the interest of France only, but having also the intention, and considering it his duty, to preserve the continent from the misfortune, with which it is menaced, at the violence practised by England are evidently designed to destroy the intercourse of nations, and to establish her industry and her commerce on the ruins of the industry and commerce of the continent; whence it results that every person, who trades on the continent in English merchandize, secures the views of England, and ought to be considered as her accomplice.

"A great portion of the inhabitants of the city of Hamburg, being in this predicament, and notoriously attached to England, his majesty the emperor and king, with regret sees himself compelled to cause possession to be taken of this city, and to ordain the execution of measures required by the principles above recited; measures that the undersigned is directed to notify in the following manner.

"Art. 1. All English merchandize that may be found in the city, in the harbor or on the territory of Hamburg, no matter to whom they belong (a'importe qui elles appartiennent) shall be confiscated.

"2. All the English or English subjects that may be found in the city, the harbor, or on the said territory shall be prisoners of war.

"3. All moveable or fixed property, belonging to the English or English subjects in the city of Hamburg, in the harbor or territory shall be confiscated.

"4. No vessel coming from England or that may have touched there, can enter the said port or approach the said city.

"5. Any vessel that, by means of a false declaration, shall attempt to leave the said harbor or city to repair to England shall be confiscated.

"6. No English courier nor mail of English letters shall be received in the city, harbor or territory of Hamburg nor even permitted to pass.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the senate, the assurances of his consideration.

BOURRIENNE"

[A similar note has been sent to the Senate of the cities of Bremen and Lubeck.]

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they had passed the bill authorizing the president of the U. S. to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding 50,000 men; also an act further supplementary to the act entitled an act concerning the district of Columbia; and that they had agreed to all the amendments proposed by the house to the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves except the 9th amendment.

The house proceeded to consider the following resolution, offered by Mr. Broom:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to make further provision, by law, for securing the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody, under, or by color of, the authority of the U. S."

Mr. Broom moved a reference of this resolution to a committee of the whole house.

On this motion a debate occupied the residue of the day.

Wednesday, Feb.

The house considered the senate, stating their ninth amendment to the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. to insist thereon; and a committee of conference on the bill was appointed. The house resumed the writ of habeas corpus. The debate was resumed till near 5 o'clock.

The original motion to a committee of the whole was varied, and a motion for a select committee on the question.

Thursday, Feb.

Mr. J. Clay offered a motion to the standing committee on the order in which the bill should be considered; which was ordered.

Mr. Morrow of Ohio moved on the public land bill, referring the amendment to the bill confirming the sale of the district of Vincennes without amendment to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Holmes, from claims, made a favorable report on the petition of Daniel Coffey, referred to a committee.

Mr. J. Clay, to whom the senate referred the bill relative to the mint, with one amendment, moved for the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Clay, determined for the session to meet at 10 o'clock.

The house resumed the debate on the resolution.

The debate was opened by Mr. J. Clay, who advocated the resolution, and concluded it by inserting after the following words "and to the power of the U. S. in issuing patents."

This amendment was debated—Ayes 76.

Mr. Quincy supported the resolution, and was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Bidwell and others.

Mr. Gregg moved for the committee.

This motion was supported by Mr. Smilie, Eppes, Elliot, J. Clay and others.

When the question was put, the yeas and nays were called for, yeas 69, nays 58.

Senate of the

Dr. Logan observed that he had viewed with a predilection committee on the United States by the rope, by which suffered a loss of character was degraded, lamentable situation from the bounty, given by government, trade, by which unnecessary conflict he therefore moved pointed to consider so much of any act on goods, was reported out of the committee be instructed otherwise.

The reports of the day having been read, up the bill from the committee for repealing the act in force the 2d of March, 1802, for a Mediterranean fur seal, a speech against adjournment.

The same bill was reported by Mr. McCloy, the bill, and in the committee, in the committee, Bradley, Smith,

On this motion a debate arose, which occupied the residue of the sitting.

Wednesday, February 18.

The house considered the message of the senate, stating their disagreement to the ninth amendment proposed by the house to the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. determined to insist thereon; and appointed a committee of conference on their part.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Broom's resolution on the subject of the writ of habeas corpus.

The debate was resumed, and continued till near 5 o'clock.

The original motion to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole house was varied, and a motion offered to refer to a select committee.

The house adjourned without taking the question.

Thursday, February 19.

Mr. J. Clay offered a new rule, in addition to the standing rules of the house, fixing the order in which business shall be done; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Morrow of Ohio, from the committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill confirming the claims to land in the district of Vincennes, reported the same without amendment—Referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made a favorable report on the petition of Daniel Cotton, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. J. Clay, to whom was referred an act from the senate in addition to the act relative to the mint, reported the same with one amendment—Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Varnum the house determined for the remainder of the session to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Broom.

The debate was opened by Mr. Burwell, who advocated the reference of the resolution, and concluded by moving to amend it by inserting after the word *states*, the following words "and the necessity of defining the power of the supreme court of the U. S. in issuing a writ of habeas corpus."

This amendment was agreed to without debate—Ayes 76.

Mr. Quincy supported; and Messrs. Jackson, Bidwell and Gregg opposed the reference of the resolution to a select committee.

Mr. Gregg moved to postpone it indefinitely.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Smilie, Eppes, Elmer and Sloan; and opposed by Messrs. Newton, J. Randolph, Elliot, J. Clay and Kelly.

When the question was taken at 5 o'clock by yeas and nays, on the indefinite postponement, and carried in the affirmative, yeas 69, nays 58.

Senate of the United States.

February 10.

Dr. Logan observed, that he had for some time viewed with anxiety the continued depredations committed on the commerce of the United States by the belligerent powers of Europe; by which our mercantile capital had suffered a loss of millions; and our national character was degraded. He considered this lamentable situation of our commerce to arise from the bounty, in the form of drawback given by government to encourage the carrying trade, by which our merchants were led into unnecessary conflicts with foreign nations—he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of repealing so much of any act as allows a drawback of duties on goods, wares, and merchandise exported out of the United States, and that such committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

February 17.

The reports and ordinary business of the day having been disposed of, the senate took up the bill from the house of representatives, for repealing the duty on salt, and for continuing in force the 2½ per cent. additional for the Mediterranean fund. Doctor Mitchell made a speech against the bill, until the hour of adjournment.

February 18.

The same bill being again under consideration Mr. McClay spoke at length in favor of the bill, and in answer to Mr. Mitchell. After him, in the course of the debate, Messrs. Bradley, Smith, of Md. Adams and Hill-

house, argued against the bill. And Mr. Moore delivered his sentiments in its favor.

February 19.

The question was taken on the two first sections of the bill, and carried to strike them out. Ayes 17, noes 15. Afterwards on motion of Mr. Bradley, a substitute was offered and agreed to, repealing the duty of 8 cents, as imposed in 1797, from the first of July next. And general Smith moved an amendment, which was carried, for shortening the continuance of the bill from the end of the next session of Congress to the 31st December next. In this form the bill has passed to a third reading.

The bill "respecting seizures made under the authority of the United States," &c. was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, and Smith, of Maryland.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

It is understood to be the intention of Bonaparte to penetrate immediately into the Russian territories. The French troops on the Weser and Elbe, with the exception of a few small corps only, left to garrison Hanover, Hamburg, and Cuxhaven, had been marched for the Vistula. The garrisons left behind consist of Dutch and Italian troops.

Strong reports prevailed in London, December 29, of an engagement between the French and Russians on the Vistula, in which the latter had lost five thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners. The report was brought by captain Lumber, of the Danish ship *Claudina* Margareta, from Casn, in Nomaney, who stated he heard a bulletin read at the latter place to that effect.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

By arrivals at New York from Nantz, Amsterdam and London, European intelligence has been received to the last Dec. from which we collect,

That the emperor Napoleon, having concentrated his forces, by recalling all the detachments that were not employed in garrison duty, had advanced into Poland, and established his head quarters at Warsaw, where he had announced by proclamation, his intention to restore the integrity and independence of Poland.

The king of Prussia had refused to ratify the treaty negotiated by Luchesi and Zastrow with Duroc, and is said to have joined the Russian army, with the remnant of his troops, amounting to 20,000 men, in the vicinity of Warsaw, where the operations of the campaign were expected to be continued, notwithstanding the advanced season of the year.

The decision of the Turkish government is stated in opposite terms in the French and English accounts—it appears, however, most probable that the Porte has taken part with France, in which case the pressure on Russia will require the utmost resistance of her power, to prevent the dismemberment of her dominions.

The article most interesting to the American reader in the London papers, is the declaration said to have been made by lord Grenville to a committee of merchants, that the differences between Great Britain and the U. States were on the point of adjustment.

Dispatches for government, received by the Kingston, were yesterday forwarded from the post office by express.

It is stated from Hamburg under date of the 17th of Dec. that the deputation from that city to the emperor Napoleon had been favorably received, and an assurance given that the property in their bank would be held inviolate. The severity of the French measures at Hamburg had greatly relaxed.

BALTIMORE, February 17.

Arrived, schooner Valona, Wheeler, 24 days from Laguaira. Left there, brigs Hope, Brooks, for Philadelphia, in four days; Chandler, do. 12; schooner Rainbow, Fulton, Baltimore, 4; Eagle, Attwood, do. 4 days; sloop Eliza, McLeave, do. next day. The schooner Jane, Bernard, of Baltimore, was at Porto Cavallo. It was reported at Laguaira that Curacao had been taken by the British.

Also, schooner Cassius, Travis, 19 days from St. Pierre (Mart.) 14 days to the Capes. Passed the schooner Three Friends, Harvey, from Malaga, in the bay.

Also, ship Severn, Dryden, 75 days from Bremen. Left at Bremen, November 26, ship Union, Porter, for Baltimore, in a few days. Same day, spoke in the river, ship Philip, Williams, from Baltimore, bound up. January 4, 44, long 32, spoke ship New York Packet, from New York for Bristol.

Next day, spoke the homeward bound British West-India fleet. Off the Capes was boarded by the British ship *Mermaid*, two other ships

in co. The Severn has been in the bay since the 5th. Lost two of her men on the coast and two others in the bay, by the intense cold.

NORFOLK, February 15.

Arrived, brig Augusta, Davis 47 days from Lisbon, put in on account of having carried away her rudder masts. Jan. 19, lat 24, 30, long 46, 30, spoke brig Hatty from Boston bound to Demarara, 24 days out—28th, lat. 28, long. 71, spoke ship Vigilant, from Boston bound to Havana, 12 days out. Feb. 2, lat. 36, 20, long. 70, 30, schooner Nancy, Hall, of Boston, from Turks Island bound to Norfolk, out 16 days—same day was boarded by his Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, treated very politely.—6th, lat. 36, 30, long. 75, brig Saran, from Havana bound to New York. Sailed in company with the brig Mary, Hilliard, of Norwich, bound to N. York.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Letters from New Orleans state the arrest of Messrs. Adair, Workman, Bradford and Kerr; and it is said that Adair and Ogden have arrived at Fort M'Henry, near Baltimore, under the charge of Lieut. Luckett.

From our Correspondent at New-York, dated February 15.

Captain Haley, from St. Bartholomews, reports, that the French privateers had, twenty-three days ago, begun capturing American vessels to and from British islands, and sending them to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Baltimore American.

We have been favored by a gentleman in this town with the perusal of a letter from his friend dated "Louisiana, district of St. Charles, January 10," giving an account of a hunting party up the Osage and Arkansas rivers; by which it appears that the party were surprised one morning, as they were about taking breakfast, by a party of Osage Indians, who drove them off without their breakfast, after taking from them all their furs and skins and even robbed them of their moccasins, leaving them to return home, 7 or 800 miles barefooted.

[Lexington pap.]

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 13th February, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I hope it will turn out that your offices are unnecessarily alarmed at the Imperial decree. I have just seen a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his uncle here, of a late date, wherein he says, that they have just received information from England that they have in consequence of that decree, issued orders to their consuls to respect the American flag and property."

Extract of a letter from Paris of the 20th December last.

"Your friend J. C. Mauniflorence, esq. was on the 15th October tried and acquitted, by a special court, and confirmed on the 23d by the court of appeals, on the charge of fraud and forgery, of which he had been accused by the French government, in his agency for L. Blagge, of N. York. It appears that Mr. Blagge, after having by Mr. Mauniflorence's exertions, obtained the payment of one of the largest claims under the Louisiana convention, disputed his agent's accounts, and caused him, through Mr. J. C. Barnett, to bring forward different sets of papers, with which his vessel had been originally furnished, to avoid duties or captures, and which were interpreted by the agents of the French treasury to be frauds or forgeries. Notwithstanding these acquittals, the unfortunate Mr. Mauniflorence remains in prison at the Force, until he or Mr. Blagge refunds the money, or until the issue of a civil suit."

Arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday night last, the schooner Thatcher, Ezra Hawes master, in 25 days from New Orleans, in which came passengers general Adair of Kentucky, and P. B. Ogden of New Jersey, state prisoners, under the care of lieutenant Luckett, a corporal and three privates. These passengers, &c. were put ashore at fort M'Henry.

At the sailing of the Thatcher rumors respecting colonel Burr still prevailed at N. Orleans; the forts had been repaired & the city new picketed. Some keelboats & gunboats had been dispatched up the Mississippi as far as Baton Rouge, there to wait the descent of the western flotilla.

[Balt. pap.]

A GOOD BURLESQUE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany.

"Yesterday a gentleman in a sleigh with a dark canvass top, a servant and two blood hounds following, passed through this town from the Westward.—In the front of the sleigh was placed a new octagonal box or chest of such large dimensions as to extend one diameter and an half from the box, in front of the sky-piece of the sleigh. The appearance of every thing about the gentleman and the carriage was novel; the uncommon form of the box, covered with a kind of pall—the ferocious look of the attendant, the blood hounds, and in fact, every thing about begot suspicion. The gate keeper pretending he could not find the key of the gate, sent his wife to search for it—and while he was pretending to look for the key, the gate keeper entered into conversation with the stranger, and asked him if he had a show in the box—he answered, no; that he had come from Cheenago, and was proceeding to the city of Washington, and seemed impatient for the gate to be opened. At this moment the toll man observed blood about the bottom of the box, which it appeared had oozed between the joints; on this he told the gentleman he could not let him pass till he had inspected the contents of the box. The gentleman objected to opening it and ordered his servant to parade his troops, and draw. The blood hounds immediately ranged themselves on each side of the horses and seemed ready to attack; the servant drew his sabre. I will not be stopped said the stranger, for will I open the box; but if you will swear to secrecy, I will inform you of its contents. He swore in that chest, said he, are the heads, the yet bleed, ing heads of Comfort Tyler, John Adair and Aaron Burr!! Who traitorously conspired against the president and congress. Those heads were sent up the Ohio to Sandusky on lake Erie, to Buffalo creek, and from thence to Cheenago; I am carrying them to Washington, where they are to be set on poles in front of the capital; open the gate this instant or you are lost! The gate keeper has appeared before a justice and made affidavit to the truth of the above narrative.

I am your friend,
GEORGE PSALMANAZER;

Woodlands, Otsego county,

Jan. 30, 1807.

We give the above letter from Mr. Psalmanazar as it is handed to us, without comment; other than this, that we cannot conceive the reason of sending the heads by this northern route, except it was to preserve them fresh and sound, whereas their being sent through the southern states would subject them to putrefaction, and we suppose the identification of the heads is necessary to the completion of the process now carrying on against their late owners.

Albany Gazette.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store for cash

Ten Shares of Alexandria Bank Stock
Six Ploughs, Harrows, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.
Feb. 21.

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE, and other buildings at Bord's Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Gwynes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.
2awtf

February 21.

Thomas Reed & James Otlay,

Painters and Glaziers,
HAVE commenced business in the above line, in Prince-street nearly opposite the bank of Potomac, where they intend to keep the best of PAINTS, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 19.

ee3t—law4t*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of Moxley & Welsh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

Joseph Moxley,
Robert Welsh.

The business in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Octagon, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] law3t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hamilton's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colic, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping-cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mollitor and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges. I had been between live and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly; it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among these disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Clefts, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those

who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen as well known in America, being of the first consequence in the State of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macabbin, Esq. Mrs. Macabbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO,

Baltimore, July 22d, 1805.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply to George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

T. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

VALUABLE LANDS.

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situated on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of larr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills, and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 200 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

Also,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Clish Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Clish Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Clish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William H. Hurn.

December 4. 603w law 1st May

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOGE

January 3.

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT.

For a term of Years, or for ever, A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND WELL SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accommodate purchasers. Application may be made to William Herbert, Esq. or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

February 12.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of David DAVEY, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Exec'n.

John Korn, Executor.

January 21.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William MITCHELL, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of August next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands, this 13th day of February, 1807.

Elizabeth Mitchell, Adm'r.

Benjamin Baden, Adm'r.

February 13.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself.

Robert Adam.

January 29.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, having addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Maceira,

Buenos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Tenaille,

Malaga, and

Genuine Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and green

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dpt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flint

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, sugars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT V

On every Tuesday

WILL BE

AT THE VEND

Corner of Prince and

A variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which w

the bills of t

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of w

can at any time be viewed

lowest limitation and price

P. G. M

Birth N

A SUBSCRIPTION P

of the 23d instant, is h

where such as are dispo

call and enter their name

E. C.

N. E.

G. D.

G. Y.

Dr. T

February 10.

MARSTELLER

HAVE JUST

A quantity of BEEF-

No. 1 and 2—which w

rate terms.

Wanted to

A Negro Man Serva

customed to wait in a f

recommended.—Enquir

November 10.

For Sale o

A WELL finished

DWELLING H

rooms, with wash hou

house, coach house and

cessary buildings; all of b

al street, a few doors

near the market. For

February 9.

JUST RE

AND FO

150 Sacks Liverp

2600 Bushels do.

On very mod

Jan. 3.

Butter f

BRYAN H

HAS JUST

A quantity of l

very best order for shi

sell low on a long credi

February 2.

Wanted to

A FEW ACRES o

of the town,

nearly so.

September 25.

JUST RE

AND FO

500 Spanish

5 tierces Clo

1 ditto Tr

5 hogsheads JA

January 20.

FOR

On advanta

The large commo

ry BRICK WARE

occupied by Messrs. R